

Details of Operation for Your Snapshot Sniper Digital Scouting System

Quick Setup:

1. Install four AA batteries and the memory card in the camera and one 9V battery for the trigger system.
2. Turn off the sound and LCD post preview display on the camera. Also turn the option “All Reset” off so that these settings will be used each time you turn the camera on. (Refer to the user manual for the camera). When you turn the camera on, make sure that the LCD display goes off after about 5 seconds. If it doesn't, press the button illustrated to turn the LCD off and then place the camera in the case.
3. Plug the camera in, place it in the case. Close the lid on your Snapshot Sniper and mount it on a tree using a stretch cord and a chain with lock if desired. Mount it approximately 10-20 feet from where you believe the animal will be coming through the area and approximately 3 feet above the ground.
4. Flip the motion detect switch (outside switch) down and the unit is now ready.



NOTE: The unit has a **1 minute warm-up period** from the time that the 9V battery is connected. The unit **will not** take a picture until after this one minute period has expired.

Advanced Features:

Power Up:

Once you connect the 9V battery, you will see the LED blink once. **There will be a one minute delay for the unit to “warm up”.** The unit **will not function** during the 1 minute “warm up”. The LED will blink again once it has warmed up.

Motion Detect Switch:

This is the toggle switch on the outside of the case. When in the up position, the unit will not detect motion. This allows you to open and close the lid and change settings as you desire without activating the unit. Place the switch in the down position to turn motion activation on. The system is designed this way so that if a squirrel or other curious animal is playing on your cam and slips off, the switch won't be turned off since down is the on position. This is where you need the switch set for normal operation and test mode. This switch does

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not kill power to the unit. The only way to completely kill power to the unit is to disconnect the 9V battery.

NOTE: To prevent the system from triggering while you are setting any options or checking the count, place the Motion Detect Switch in the up (off) position.

Daytime Sensitivity - This controls the distance at which the unit can be activated in the daytime or in a lit area. At night, the unit will automatically adjust the detection distance so that motion outside of the flash range will not be detected. The daytime sensitivity setting is ignored at night. Turn the knob to the right to increase sensitivity/detection distance.

Count/Test Button:

This button controls three features listed below.

a. Count Feature - Once you have powered the unit up and you are not in the process of taking a picture or a delay in double picture mode, you can push the counter button and release it within two seconds and the unit will show you the current picture count using the LED. Hundreds place will be a 3 second pulse for each number, Tens place will be a one second pulse for each number, and the Ones place will be a short 1/3 second pulse for each number. An example would be if you pushed the count button and released it within two seconds. The unit will show you the current count. Say if there had been 125 events you would see one, three-second pulse followed by two, one-second pulses and then 5 short pulses. **Four short pulses denote a count of zero.**

b. Clearing the Event Counter - Once the LED gets through blinking for the current count, you simply push the count button again within 5 seconds of the last blink and the count is cleared. You can see this by the four short pulses after you push the button. This feature is active at all times so even if you had a count of 125, you could clear it at the end of the last short pulse that shows you the ones count of five. You always have a 5 second window in which to clear the count.

c. Walk Test Mode - You can activate walk test mode by pushing the count button in, and holding it until you see the LED come on solid (takes 5-15 seconds). Once you see the LED come on you release the button. The LED will stay on for four seconds from the time it first came on and then it will go off and then it will blink eight short times. This means it is in walk test mode. Now every time the unit detects motion, the LED will blink, (Make sure the lid is closed and the motion detect switch is on (down position)), it will continue to do so until you push the count button again. Once you push the count button again you will see eight short blinks and now you are back in normal camera mode.

Note: The system will automatically switch back to camera mode if left in test mode for five minutes.

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Delay/Mode Button:

The delay button controls 3 features listed below.

a. Delay Mode Change Feature - There are five delay modes you can access with this button. The different Modes set the delay between pictures. This is essentially the delay between motion triggers.

The LED blinking for their respective number represents each mode below. An example would be; mode 1 would blink once and mode two would blink twice and so forth.

1. Mode 1 - 30 second 1 blink
2. Mode 2 - 2 minutes 2 blinks
3. Mode 3 - 5 minutes 3 blinks
4. Mode 4 - 10 minutes 4 blinks
5. Mode 5 - 30 minutes 5 blinks

To change from one mode to the next: When the unit is in normal operation mode, push the delay/mode button, the LED will blink according to which mode it is in, one through five. You must wait at least 2 seconds before pushing the button between each delay to prevent turning on double picture mode.

b. Double Picture Mode Feature - To change from single picture mode to double picture mode you have to push the mode button right after the blink for which mode it is in. You have a short, two second window in which to do so. An example would be if you pushed the mode button while the camera was in normal mode. The LED would blink according to the mode it was in. Let's say you were in mode 1 when you pushed the button. Now since you pushed the button you will see two blinks telling you that you went from mode one to mode two. Right after the last blink that tells you the mode you are in, you have a two second window in which to push the mode button again. If you are in single picture mode then the LED will flash eight times showing you that you are now in double picture mode. If you were in double picture mode the LED would have flashed only four times to show you that you are now in single picture mode. These modes toggle from one to the next depending on which one you were in first. In order for the user to not accidentally leave the unit in Double Picture mode, **the unit has to be manually changed to Double Picture Mode each time the battery is connected.**

Taking a Picture:

When the unit senses motion, another picture cannot be taken again until the Time Delay determined by the Delay Modes expires. Double picture mode is a little different. After motion is detected and a picture is taken, the unit will take another picture approximately 10 seconds later regardless of whether there is still motion or not. Once this 2nd picture has been taken then the unit starts the delay between pictures again, depending on the selected mode.

c. Trail/Feeder Mode (not available on earlier models)

Trail mode will take a picture almost instantly when motion is detected and battery life is approximately one week.

Feeder mode prolongs battery life (as long as 3 weeks, 2 weeks is typical), and will take approximately 3 seconds for picture to be taken when motion is detected.

When you receive your system, it is set to Trail Mode. To change between modes, hold the Delay button in until the LED comes on Solid. It will stay on solid for 4 seconds and then blink 8 times. Then by pushing the delay button it will toggle through the two modes. If the LED blinks once, it's in Trail Mode, Twice and it's in Feeder Mode.

1 Blink is Trail Mode

2 Blinks is Feeder Mode

By pushing the count button it will take it out of this mode and you will see 8 short blinks again.

You are now back in normal take a picture mode. This mode will be saved even if the battery is disconnected, so you won't have to reset it each time you replace the 9 Volt battery.

Troubleshooting:

- How come I have pictures with no animals in them?

Listed below are common conditions that can cause this:

1. The unit is in double picture mode, and the animal left the area before the second picture was taken.
 2. The animal was moving fast enough to be out of the camera's view before the picture was taken.
 3. The wind is moving limbs or other vegetation enough that the trigger unit is activated. (Clear out the vegetation or move the unit to a clear area. Reducing sensitivity will also help).
 4. In high temperatures, heat waves can cause false triggers, reduce the sensitivity.
 5. The 9 volt battery that powers the trigger unit is low. Replace the battery. If this is the case, the unit will take a picture in intervals of the delay mode. For example, if the unit is in delay mode 2 (2 minute delay), then the unit will take a picture every 2 minutes. Replacing the battery once a month will prevent this.
- #### **- Why does the counter say that I have more pictures than I actually do?**
1. The event counter wasn't cleared the last time a new card was put in the camera or pictures were deleted from the card.
 2. The batteries in the camera are low. Even if the camera indicates that the batteries aren't low, they may be too low to "recover" in time to take another picture in double picture mode or a short delay mode.

- **Why isn't the sensor picking up motion at long distances?**
 1. The sensitivity setting may be turned down.
 2. The camera is pointing too high or too low to detect movement. You can correct this by placing a twig behind the unit to tilt it up or down.
 3. High temperatures. The detection distance will decrease as the outside temperature rises. Listed below is what you can expect from a Snapshot Sniper Digital Scouting System (All temps are in Fahrenheit:

At approximately 65 degrees or less during the day:

-High Sensitivity Setting: Approximately 80 to 90 feet (This system has detected motion at well over 120 feet in below freezing temperatures.)

-Med Sensitivity Setting: Approximately 50-60 feet

-Low Sensitivity Setting: Approximately 30-40 feet

-Night range: Approximately 30-40 feet

85 degrees and up during the day:

As temperatures increase close to the body temperature of the animal, detection range is dramatically reduced. A high sensitivity setting is needed in these conditions. When temperatures start pushing 100 degrees or more, detection range may be reduced to 10-20 feet.

Tips:

- Do not face the camera directly into the sun...this can damage the sensor in the camera, and can occasionally cause false triggers.
- Do not place the camera in direct sunlight. On sunny summer days, the temperature inside of the enclosure can become much higher than the outside temperature and cause damage to the camera.
- Clear out any limbs or vegetation in front of the camera to prevent false triggers.
- Experiment with different feeds and scents to draw animals to your camera.
- Keep the glass in front of the camera lens clean for better pictures. When cleaning the front side of the glass, apply pressure to the back side to prevent pushing the glass loose from the enclosure.
- Don't forget to send in you best pictures and we'll put them on our website.